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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.51.

August 14, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 1 p.m. 84
Humidity 78 71

August 14, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 85 78

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2020 月八初日

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

三月八日英語

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

GRIM STRUGGLE AT LASSEIGNY.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS LOOKED FOR.

London, August 12. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 12th inst., states:—"Still fighting has been in progress to-day, the main feature of which is the greatly increased enemy artillery and machine gunning, proving the rapid swelling of reinforcements. Our long-range sixty-pounders have some bridges across the Somme under steady fire, so that enemy communications must be difficult. In the neighbourhood of Hallu, ground was retaken by a counter-attack after we had been forced to fall back therefrom."

French Resume Attack.

London, August 12. Reuter's learns from the battle-front that 450 guns have been captured. It is understood that the French in the morning resumed the attack in the southern sector, where the great centre of interest is the Lasseigny massif, as the situation depends upon its possession. Enemy reaction with fresh divisions is particularly heavy before Roys. Thirty-one enemy divisions up to the present have been identified, including eight of Prince Rupprecht's reserves, while General von Marwitz's eight divisions in the line at the commencement of the battle have been practically over-run. Prisoners have been captured from all units of these eight divisions.

Four Miles from Roys.

London, August 12. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 12, in the afternoon, states:—The period of arrested development of the battle continued this morning. Some villages behind our front were heavily bombarded by the enemy, hoping to disperse troops concentrating while we were gathering our strength for a further push on the new line. It is probable that General von Hindenburg's Army with its left is resting on the Thiebécourt massif and the Oise at Noyon is sufficiently well-placed for the defensive except for the threat of a further advance by the British on the Amiens and Roys Road. The Allies at Audechy are only four miles away from Roys which is already under fire of the Allied guns. The enemy position in this part of the line is anything but solid.

German Admissions.

London, August 12. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, writing in the Berlin *Tageblatt* General von Ardenne says that the British success between the Acre and Avre bodes no good for the future of the German defence. This must be admitted. The losses of ground, guns and prisoners is especially painful, as the German High Command is particularly anxious now to economise forces. The military critic of the *Mittags Zeitung* prepares the public for a further retreat.

Americans Repulse Attacks.

London, August 13. An American communiqué states:—We repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Fismes. The enemy's losses are severe.

Another Village Captured.

London, August 13. A French communiqué states:—Between the Acre and the Oise we captured the village of Gury and progressed north of Roys-sur-Matz and north of Chévincourt. On the Vesle we repelled two counter-attacks against our positions on the north bank in the region of Fismes.

A German Report.

London, August 12. A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed violent attacks northward of the Somme and between the Somme and Lihons. The enemy advanced beyond Lihons, but our counter-attack threw him back to the northeastern edge of the village. We took Hallu.

British Position Improved.

London, August 13. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further improved our positions north of the Roys Road and on the north bank of the Somme, capturing additional prisoners. We repulsed local attack in the neighbourhood of Fouquescourt. Patrols took a few prisoners south of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berau. We repulsed an attack in the Merris sector after sharp fighting.

A Violent Battle.

London, August 12. The Allies to-day captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Villers-les-Roys, where the Germans are vigorously resisting. The German reserves at present number twenty Divisions. It is ascertained that there is one Austrian Division on the Western Front, but it has not yet been in action. The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lasseigny massif and are firing into the enemy from rear. The fall of the massif is expected to-night. The plateau is eight miles square. The crest is heavily wooded and its capture should be followed by important developments.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

London, August 12. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that the Foreign Secretary, Von Hintze, has gone to the Main Headquarters to confer with the Imperial Chancellor.

OUR GOLD RESERVES.

London, August 12. It is officially stated that the balance of gold standard reserve on July 31 was held as follows:—In India, nil. In England, £24,727,017, of which £8,000,000 cash was placed by the Secretary of State at short notice; £19,818,604 in British and Colonial Government securities, as valued on March 31; while £8,918,425 in British Government securities have been purchased since.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL "BRUSH" OFF AMELAND.

How a Zeppelin was Brought Down.

London, August 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Dutch papers, describing the fight between British motor-boats and German aircraft off Ameland, state that three British motor-boats were sunk and three disabled. One of the latter reached shore. Altogether nineteen men were saved, of which four were wounded. The whole crew of the Zeppelin perished.

The British flotilla had concentrated fire on the Zeppelin and were attacked by German ships and aeroplanes in great strength. One of the latter was brought down, and some hours later a German battleship and ten torpedo-boats appeared and cruised off the coast.

One of the Largest and Newest Designs.

London, August 12.

The Star states that another Zeppelin was brought down this morning. It was sighted off the East Coast at daybreak, and aeroplanes immediately ascended in pursuit and got close before being observed. The Zeppelin fell in flames into the sea after a short fight. It was one of the largest and newest designs.

Look Upward to the Skies.

London, August 13.

The Star's story last evening apparently referred to the Ameland Zeppelin.

Accounts brought to the East Coast state that a Zeppelin, accompanied by seaplane, interrupted diving service on British warships, which promptly counter-attacked. When the Zeppelin crashed downward, the British flagship signalled to all ships' companies to sing the hymn beginning "Oh, Happy Band of Pilgrims, Look Upward to the Skies."

Altogether forty enemy aeroplanes attacked the motor-boats. One of the British aeroplanes which attacked the Zeppelin alighted on the water and was picked up by a destroyer within a mile of the German coast.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Twenty-Nine German Machines Destroyed.

London, August 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—During the day and night of August 11 we dropped fifty tons of bombs, chiefly on the Somme crossing and certain railway junctions. We bombed Courtrai station and sidings at daylight from a low height without loss. We secured many direct hits. We effectively at night attacked Panss and Cambrai stations. All the night bombing machines returned. Enemy aircraft, in large formations, have been active on the battle-front. We have destroyed twenty-nine and have driven down twenty-four. Five British machines are missing. Anti-aircraft guns brought down a Gotha.

More Raids on Germany.

London, August 12.

The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of August 11, in addition to the bombing already reported, we bombed the railway triangle at Metz. We attacked during the night of August 11-12 two aerodromes and various targets with bombs and machine guns. Despite the weather on August 12, we successfully attacked aeroplane and chemical works at Frankfurt. Bursts were observed in the centre of the objective. Large numbers of enemy aeroplanes kept up a running fight for thirty miles, and we destroyed two of them. All the British machines returned. Another squadron attacked an aerodrome at Hagenau with excellent results. It encountered many hostile machines and severe fighting ensued. We destroyed four enemy machines and drove down another. Two British machines are missing. The squadron reformed after the fight, and proceeded to bomb the objective. A direct hit was secured on a large hut and a bomb destroyed four enemy machines on the ground.

German Claims.

London, August 12.

A German official message states:—We shot down 518 aeroplanes during July, of which 239 are in our possession. We lost 129.

French Bombers Busy.

London, August 13.

A French aviation communiqué states:—Despite attempts of enemy squadrons to oppose the passage of our bombers on August 11, fruitless expeditions were made into the enemy's lines, our airmen copiously bombing bridges, roads, railways and troops. Numerous convoys were blocked. Along the fifty-seven tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night. Fifteen aeroplanes and four balloons were felled and twenty-one disabled by Franco-American pilots.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

British Troops Warmly Welcomed.

London, August 12.

The War Office announces that the British forces which landed at Vladivostok have proceeded to the Ussuri front and have been enthusiastically received by the Czecho-Slovaks.

A Canadian Force.

London, August 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, it is announced that Canada is being represented in the Allied expeditionary force to Siberia, and the men will be mobilised and despatched early.

Czecho-Slovaks Hard-Pressed.

London, August 13.

The Times correspondent at Tokyo, writing on the 7th instant, says the Czecho-Slovaks are hard-pressed on the Ussuri and Trans-Baikalia fronts by strong forces of Magyars and Germans.

General Kikuzo Otsu, the Commander of the Expeditionary Force, is a member of the Supreme War Council, while Lieutenant General Matsuya Yoshi, who is appointed Chief of Staff, resigns the command of the Imperial Guards. Lieutenant General Takenobu accompanies the Expedition, but his capacity is not stated.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Incessant Fighting Reported.

London, August 12.

A Russian wireless official message says that reports from Kiev state that five thousand peasants, provided with machine guns, artillery, food and hospital motors, have crossed the River Dnieper in the direction of Poltava. The Germans have sent pursuing forces. There is incessant fighting in various parts of Ukraine and the Communists at Vologda are taking measures to combat the Anglo-French forces and the White Guards.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

Pace Slowing Down.

London, Aug. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on August 12, says: The pace of the fighting is slowing down as the enemy is throwing in reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilise the present line or are covering a further withdrawal. One of the most gratifying features of the victory is the comparative smallness of our, and the Allies' forces engaged. This is rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and the tanks. The weather is fine and hot.

British Take Hundreds of Prisoners.

London, Aug. 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In successful fighting in the neighbourhood of Roys Road and eastward of Fouquescourt and the south bank of the Somme, we advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners. We captured Proyart, southward of the Somme, after sharp fighting, wherein the enemy lost heavily in prisoners. Fighting continues. The French on the British right have taken Le Loges.

Improving Communications.

London, Aug. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writes on Monday:—Although the American front during the last few days has ceased to move forward movement is not lacking behind it. Trestle bridges are replacing pontoons across the Marne and each day the railhead is carried a little further. Soon a most important link between the east and west will be repaired and trains will again be running to Paris, Châlons and beyond. The Paris and Amiens line has already been repaired, thus removing a strategical disability, which has long hampered commandants. Roads are also being repaired and the organisation of the army is in a much more stable condition than when it reached the Vesle.

NAVAL MOTOR-BOATS MISSING.

London, Aug. 12.

The Admiralty states: Our light forces and Royal Air Forces' aircraft reconnoitring the west Friesian coast on the morning of the 11th, were heavily attacked by German aircraft and six motor-boats have not returned. Apart from this there was neither damage or casualties. Aircraft attacked a German airship northward of Ameland, bringing it down in flames into the sea from a great height.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 12.

An Italian official message says: In Albania we obliged the enemy to evacuate Jagodina bridgehead and pass to the right bank of the river.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMANDER.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.

A message from Moscow states that General Tchernycheff will command the new Czecho-Slovak Army.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

The silver market is quiet.

BOMBS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

(By Lieut. R. S. M. Sturges.)

When the novel conditions of trench warfare made it evident that a new weapon besides the rifle and bayonet must be put into the hand of the infantry soldier, a great stimulus was given to the invention and production of various kinds of bombs or grenades. The general principles governing the construction of all grenades are simple. They are best exemplified by the improvised bomb made from an ordinary jam tin—the bomb which satisfied the immediate requirements of the British army at the beginning of the war, until more elaborate weapons could be produced.

First there is the body, represented in this case by the jam tin. At first the body served merely as a container for the explosive and for any shrapnel or bullet or scrap of metal which might be added to increase the effect. Later the body combined in itself the functions of a container for the explosive and of missiles into which it was converted by the explosion. Instead of being merely a thin metal container it became, therefore, a thick casing of steel or cast iron, or steel or segmented so that the explosion converted it into many killing fragments.

Next comes the explosive contained in the bomb. In the case of British grenades the explosive used has always been some form of High Explosive; that is to say an explosive which is converted into gas more rapidly than is gunpowder. The Germans, for some reason, still fill their "Egg" grenades with a low explosive. Lastly there is the method of exploding the grenades. In the case of a high explosive, a detonator—that is, a small quantity of very sensitive explosive—is necessary to cause the explosion of the main charge. The detonator itself can be exploded either by simple ignition or by shock, that is, by impact of the jam tin,

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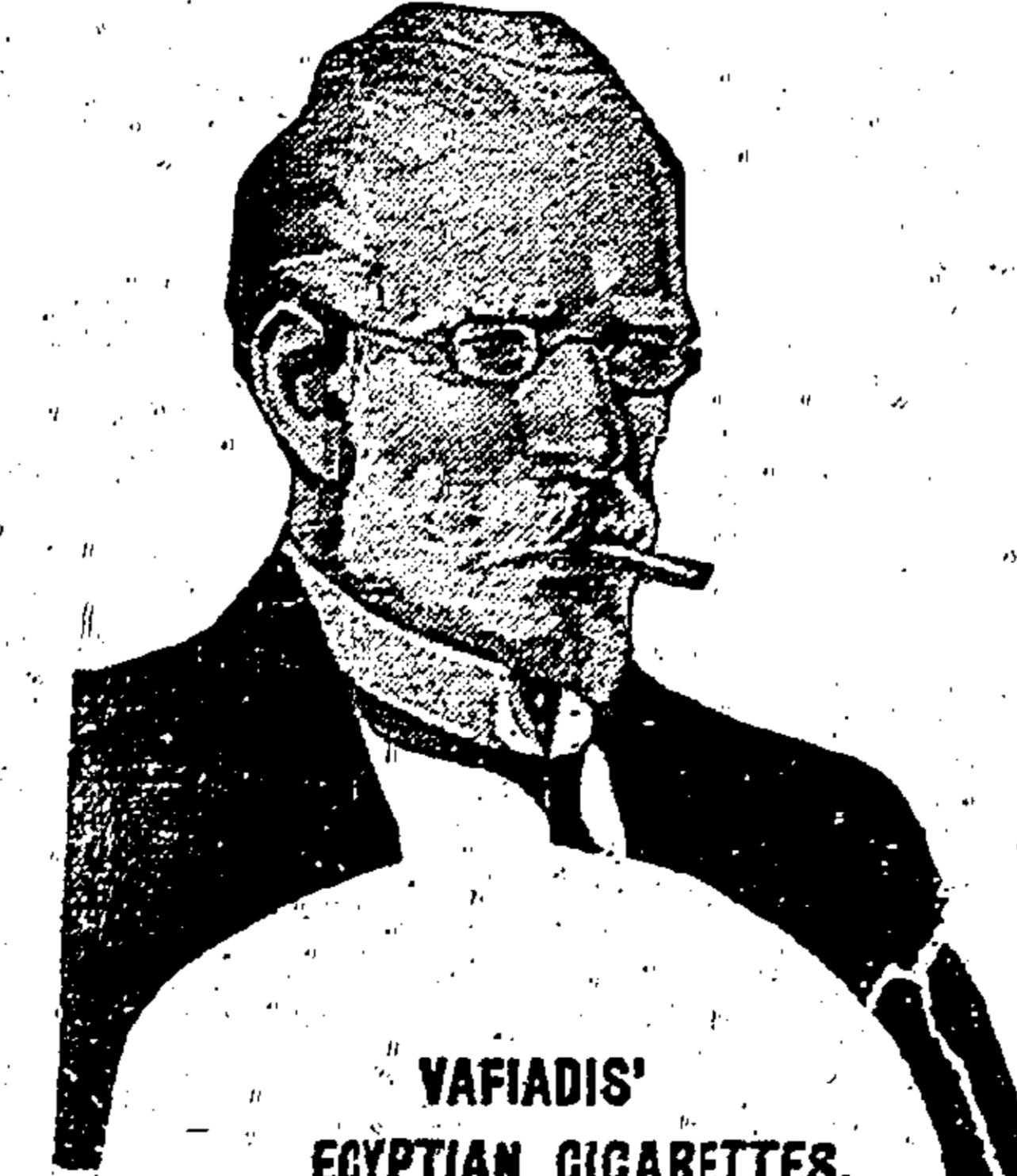
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Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.THE DIVIDEND DECLARED
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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The two staggering blows which the Germans have received in different sectors of the Western Front are of the deepest significance. Their effect does not end with the losses which the Kaiser's Army has sustained in men and material; the shock which has been sustained must tell its tale also on the morale of the German people. It has already done so, according to the well-known Socialist journal *Vorwärts* while another enemy newspaper frankly admits that the recent operations constitute the first real German defeat of the war. Of course, there is the usual attempt to minimise the seriousness of the situation, one paper, with true Teutonic arrogance, describing as ridiculous the claim that the entire German position has been affected. Another enemy journal reflects the characteristic Prussian capacity for pushing the blame on to other peoples' shoulders by stating that the reverse is due to the state of morale of Prince Bismarck's troops, who, of course, are Bavarians. But, however the facts may be twisted and turned about, the main thing is that the Huns have received a decided defeat, and, what is even more to the point, that they have been hopelessly outgeneralled in the operation.

One need not be a soldier to appreciate the outstanding fact about the recent victories of the Allied armies, which is that the two sets of operations have fitted wonderfully one into the other, and that the plans conceived by Marshal Foch have worked, as one of the messages puts it, "like clockwork." Behind all the fighting and all the manoeuvring there have been the brains of the Allied armies scheming and planning on a scale of which at the moment we are necessarily ignorant, while the admitted genius of Marshal Foch has been given full and unhampered play. The result has been seen in the wonderfully skilful handling of the Entente troops, which has made possible the carrying out of a third big attack while two other offensives are still unfinished. If we leave on one side the specific achievements in these operations and turn to broader issues, there is equal ground for optimism. These battles, we are informed, may be but the first move in a larger and more comprehensive offensive which experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war. That is a possibility which may well ensue from the present activities. No-one save those in close touch with the developments on the front knows what Marshal Foch has in mind, but in view of the great change which has been brought about in the general situation in the West it would be in no sense surprising if the near future brought news of an even more thrilling character than that which has put fresh confidence and determination into the Allied peoples.

The seasons have much to do with warfare, and in this connection it is something to the good for the Allies that the turning of the tables has been effected sufficiently early in the year to allow of very considerable developments before "General Winter" takes charge of matters. A lot of damage can be done to the German Army before the bad weather sets in, and we may count upon it that the Allied Command is keeping its eyes well on the calendar. Last autumn there was a deal of very heavy fighting, and the campaign was carried well into the winter. This year, if the weather conditions are favourable, we may see happenings of a most dramatic character, with most momentous consequences. At any rate, it may be counted upon that the Allies, now that they have found the enemy's weaknesses, will make the most of their opportunities, and that before 1918 has run its course they will have made a big advance towards that final victory which is the inspiring motive of their determined and unceasing efforts.

About Baseball.

This evening, Hongkong sportsmen and others interested will have had the somewhat rare opportunity of seeing baseball, the American national pastime, played by clever exponents of the game, and they will thus be able to appreciate its many fine points. With its basic principles most Britons are acquainted, as baseball is closely allied to the familiar game of "rounders," though it has naturally been much developed and brought to a point in which science and skill are much emphasised. Wherever the American goes he carries his love of the game with him—and the same may be said of the Canadians, who have readily caught the "infection." Quite recently it was announced that a part of Hyde Park had been converted into a baseball "diamond" for the use of American and Canadian troops who might otherwise have found it difficult to find suitable grounds for indulgence in the sport which is held in equal esteem in both countries. England seems to be taking an increasing interest in the sport, owing in great measure to the frequent games played by Canadian soldiers in various parts of the country since the beginning of the war. Indeed, some of the sporting papers at home are of opinion that baseball will be permanently established in the Old Country after the war—a development which may well come about in view of the growing popularity of the game throughout the United Kingdom.

Our Mercantile Marine.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, First Sea Lord, in a recent speech at a meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, paid a glowing tribute to our mercantile marine, a tribute that will be greatly valued by those who man our merchant ships, coming as it does from such a high source. Unfortunately, very many people overlook the importance of the work the merchant fleet is playing in this terrible war, nor do they always stop to think that but for the members of this gallant fleet, who willingly risk their lives in a hundred and one ways, we should be in a very bad way. It is due to the unselfishness and self-sacrifice of the men of the mercantile marine that we have been able to carry on so successfully, and though our splendid Navy has done a marvellous work in policing the seas, yet the fact remains that the sailors who man the merchant vessels have had to brave terrible dangers which they have done uncomplainingly and have gone to sea again and again in spite of the fact that there have been periods when their work has been rendered extremely dangerous on account of the enemy's ruthless submarine.

When the history of the war comes to be written, there will be many a stirring tale to be recited of the part the mercantile marine took in it.

A Better Understanding.

The First Sea Lord, in the course of his speech, quoted some interesting figures showing that the merchant service are some 200,000 sailors and about 80,000 fishermen, who are serving under the white ensign and who have been assimilated into the fighting fleet. This news will come as a surprise to many people. It is gratifying to read that Sir Rosslyn Wemyss drew attention to the fact that as result of the co-operation between the mercantile marine and the Navy a truly marvellous transport service of troops and munitions to France had been maintained. It is extremely pleasant to note the cordial relationship which now exists between the two services, and, as Admiral Wemyss remarked, it cannot help but prove of great value in the future. There is little doubt that on account of the war much has been done to bring about a better understanding and sympathy between the Navy and the mercantile marine.

Donated to French Hospital. According to the *Journal de Pekin* the government of Indo-China has donated \$30,000 to enable enlargements to be made to the French Hospital in Peking.

DAY BY DAY.

BEFORE WE CRITICISE OTHERS WE SHOULD MIND OUR OWN DEFECTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5/16d.

The Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one non-fatal occurrence of puerperal fever (a Chinese).

War Charity Collection.

The collection at Union Church, on 4th instant, together with subsequent contributions, amounted to \$446 81, and a cheque for this amount has been handed to the Hon. Treasurer of War Charities for the benefit of the Prisoners of War Fund.

Stole a Bed.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a wicker bed valued at \$3 from a shop in Queen's Road. Defendant pleaded guilty saying that he had no money. After evidence had been given, His Worship sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

Child Drowned.

A married woman living on sampan No. 272 reports to the Police that she went out yesterday at 4 p.m. to do some shopping, and when she returned she learned that her daughter, three years of age, had fallen into the water, and was rescued by some people who happened to be near. The child was then taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital but died before the mother's arrival there.

Mr. Mohamed Ackber said:—

All of you have heard the felicitous remarks made by my veteran friend Mr. Arculli, who has explained to you the reason of this meeting. Now, gentlemen, with your permission, I beg to move and place on record this resolution:—"That the various sections, creeds and classes of the Indian Community, express their heartfelt thanks to H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Hongkong for having honoured member of the Indian Community with the title of Khan Sahib, which has been conferred on Mr. Hasham Khan. This distinction, the speaker continued, was for meritorious and faithful services rendered to the Government by Mr. Hasham Khan. Never before, as far as this Colony was concerned, had this title been conferred on a member of the Indian community, who proudly shared the honour with the recipient."—(Applause).

Mr. Bishen Singh said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure in being present at this meeting, because it is a unique meeting of its kind in this Colony. Here we have Mohammedans, Sikhs, Parsees; in fact all of the various creeds, sections and classes which are comprised in India, who are present to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, there would never be such a pleasant meeting of the various sections, religions and classes of India. We are therefore unanimously propose that a resolution thanking H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Hongkong for the great honour conferred on the local Indian community by the bestowal of the title of "Khan Sahib" upon Mr. Hasham Khan, be passed. —(Applause).

Mr. Hasham Khan in replying said:—Mr. Chairman, and members of Indian Moslem Society, Allow me to thank you for your beautiful hospitality, and you, my fellow-guests, for your presence on this auspicious occasion.

Whatever I have done I assure you that I have only done my duty, and I am certain I am only

voicing the sentiments of patriotism of Indians of whatsoever creed, that had any one of the members now present been given

an opportunity that was so happily accorded to me, he would

have served the Zaj in the same

faithful manner—perhaps better. It was very considerate of H. E. the Governor to recommend and obtain for me this unexpected reward. The community must

also appreciate the decoration that has been conferred on me as an honour for the whole Indian community, as was

INDIAN MOSLEM SOCIETY.

Tea Party to Mr. Hasham Khan.

There was quite a large gathering of the various sections of the local Indian community at Wise-man's cafe yesterday afternoon, when the Indian Moslem Society gave a tea-party in honour of Khan Sahib Hasham Khan.

Amongst those present were Mr. Nawab Khan (Chairman of the Society), Mr. Sirdar Khan (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Hasham Khan, A. F. Arculli, Mohamed Ackber, A. and M. Sufi, V. Ourreem, V. Ram, O. el Arculli, and Fatch Mohamed (Secretary).

The Chairman (Mr. Nawab Khan) said that the object of the gathering was to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, who had the title of Khan Sahib conferred on him by H. E. the Viceroy of India.

Mr. A. F. Arculli thanked those attending for their presence, by which they had honoured the Indian community. He said they

were present to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, who had the title of Khan Sahib conferred on him.

They must always be loyal to the Government and to their King and Emperor. —(Applause). "We are living," he said, "under a most liberal Government, and all

our slight differences with regard to creed, religion or sect must be

forgotten, in order that we may

unite together to work for our

King and Emperor."—(Loud

Applause).

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HOW LONDON WAKES TO WAR.

Mustering of the Armies of Industry.

Mr. Geo. R. Sims, in the *Daily Chronicle*, writes:—It is five o'clock in the morning by Act of Parliament when I leave the shelter of the roof beneath which my household still slumbers, and step out into the waking world of London. As the green of turf and tree, a little grey in the early morning light, meets my gaze, I think of the song of Clariel that was so popular in the drawing-room of my boyhood:

"And the old, old story was told again."

At five o'clock in the morning." But no, lovers early afoot are longing to tell the old story or to listen to it on their way to work.

"The old, old story," was an idyll of pastoral peace. To-day, the great world of London is waking to the grim realities of the toil and toll of war. Because of the toll of war the women who toil are as early afoot as the men.

At 8 o'clock the young women who have the lights of London in their eyes are on their way to extinguish the lamps. Soon after 5, I meet brave little Wasps in parties of two and threes making their way to the Tubes and the Metropolitan stations.

There are no motor buses in Baker street yet, and very little traffic. A railway van rumbles by, a party of officers dash past me in a motor-car, and a couple of milkmaids clang out their "songs before sunrise."

At a quarter to 6, Moorgate-street is just rousing itself with a yawn, but outside the station a pretty railway girl in uniform with roses in her cheeks and forget-me-nots in her eyes is lying in wait for early comers to sell them a flag for the Railway Benevolent Institution. At 5.50 my buttonhole has been benevolently flagged by the comely conductorette, and her bright smile haunts me still.

By Moorgate-street and Finsbury-square I make my way to Liverpool-street. There is plenty of work going on in the railway yards as I pass, but the streets are deserted except for a few labourers hastening workward with their mid-day meal wrapped in the conventional red handkerchief and little groups of char-women bound for the buildings and houses in the neighbourhood and gossiping as they go, but with the languor of early morn.

Towards 6 o'clock a rivulet of humanity begins to trickle into the City. It is made up mainly of elderly and middle-aged men of the labouring and artisan class.

At 6.30 I am in the spacious office-room of a big railway hotel. At over a dozen tables groups of officers are already break-fasting.

At 7 o'clock the greatest terminus is a scene of intense animation. The departure platforms are crowded with kibitz. The arrival platforms are filled again and again by the incoming tide of humanity. Thus after train arrives from the suburbs and environs of London and discharges its freight, and from a dozen platforms a broad stream flows out into the world of work.

The war has made a marked difference in the character of these mighty streams of humanity that converge upon London in the early hours of the morning. The few young men in them seem to be tossed to and fro like derelict spars by the surging seas of femininity.

Soon after 7 there are hundreds of young girls in the incoming crowds. Some of them are not going direct to their work. Their offices and places of business will not be open yet, and so, the station waiting rooms are packed with them, and many of them find resting places in such of the City churches as open early for their accommodation.

These girls are compelled to come to their work with time to spare. If they left till the last train they might fail to find room in it, then they would be late at business. This less of being late has a marked effect on the attitude of the crowds that are now beginning to wait for trams and motor buses. Everywhere you see anxious faces and eyes peering eagerly into the distances.

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

A Useful Publication.

The Chinese Postal Administration has issued for sale to the public that indispensable publication to business men and other residents in China, the Postal Guide (7th Issue).

The useful information this publication contains is a boon to those whose interests are in China, and its purchase will save the public from making many mistakes and the Post Office the answering of many questions.

The first half of the Guide contains all rules affecting postal practice and tariffs, regulations governing the various categories of mail matter, insurance, express, money order and parcels, etc.

The second part consists of a very comprehensive list of all Post Offices in China—in Chinese and English—arranged alphabetically in English for easy reference.

The nomenclature used in this list is the standardised romanisation of place names in China and adopted by many Railway Companies, the Telegraph Service, and the leading newspapers.

This useful and indispensable publication is sold at all Post Offices in China.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

PINKETTES

the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Liverishness, Biliousness, Sick Head-aches, foul-smelling breath.

Of chemists, also 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Eschenau Road, Shanghai.

There is a notable change in the character of the morning invasion as the hour advances. The majority of the girls in the seven o'clock crowd are young and pale and poorly dressed. Their skirts are skimpy, and there is little attempt at finery. They carry their mid-day meal in a brown paper parcel, and many of them have a well-worn paper-covered sixpenny novel under their arm.

He was, however, more concerned about the first step, and as a practical proposal he put forward first the idea of an Inter-Allied Conference, with representatives of organized democracy as well as those of Governments, to discuss the terms upon which all nations should come together for the common good; or, alternatively, if officialdom was too firmly entrenched to admit of the co-operation of non-official elements, he urged that

Allied Governments should be pressed to take practical action themselves. They should be urged to form themselves into a common defensive alliance, which would be but an extended application of the principle which

bound together the elements of the British Empire. The agreements should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and a pooling of the resources of

the Allies for the coming peace reconstruction, so elastic that

any nation might come in which

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They might hope for further

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The supreme War Council might

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Cabinet now sits daily in Downing Street world, he believed, prove to be the germ of a

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A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Immediate Beginning by the Allies.

Mr. George Barnes, speaking at Dartford recently, said that he had already proposed that a conference of the Allies should be called for the purpose of inaugurating a league of nations. It had been stated that he had meant that conference to be one for the discussion of peace terms to end the present war. It had even been suggested that he had been put up for that purpose. He was sorry that such an interpretation had been put upon his words. He had meant just exactly what he had said, and no more, and he had said it on his own responsibility and without any special authority. He was not there to talk peace when there could be no peace, and he remained as convinced as ever that the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe was the indispensable preliminary to the beginning of any lasting and just peace. (Cheers.)

The only way to such a peace was, he believed, through a league or family of nations, being bound together in such a way as to secure it, and the reason why he advocated such a league now was because he believed that a beginning must be made before the war ends, or otherwise, in the first flush of peace, the world would fail through sheer exhaustion to make proper provision for the maintenance of peace.

He proposed a league of all nations, binding all Powers to submit disputes to a tribunal and to apply an economic boycott, or in the last resource international force, against any Power which should in future break the peace. He would be satisfied if the League of Nations was formed now by the Entente Powers, providing it left the door open for any Power subsequently to enter it. The inclusion of Germany should not be regarded as a favour to Germany, but rather as something to which she should be required to subscribe. No league of nations could prevent war if it did not include all nations.

He also advocated the lessening of armaments, and for the world's safety there should be an agreement among the nations to eliminate the element of private profit from the manufacture of armaments.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Some interesting Protests.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:

The National Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in regular session in Canton according to the Provisional Constitution, is daily receiving petitions from peoples of different provinces asking action to be taken against the recklessness and unlawful measures of the Peking Government.

The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu has requested that notice be given immediately repudiating the loans contracted by the Peking Government with foreigners, contrary to law and without the approval of the National Assembly.

The Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association, and the General Chamber of Commerce of Hsienkiang have communicated with Canton protesting against the use of the forests of that province as security for loans contracted by the Peking Government.

Corporal Leonardo Manser, U.S. Army, tells of discovering one at night in an unoccupied American sector:

"It was as light as day in the glare of the star shells," he told a correspondent. "After we got

half way across No Man's Land, my one was jolted from my hand. Advancing a few steps I stumbled on the trap which had been released by the pressure of the cane.

On examination I found the trap set to catch scouts. In attempting to carry it off I discovered it was chained to stakes in the ground. I loosened the chain and brought the trap to our trenches.

"The contrivance is three feet long and has jaws eighteen inches wide with teeth two inches long. It is designed to give the victim great pain and make him call for help. This attracts his comrades, who become targets for a German machine gun fusilade, which results in the annihilation of the entire party."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council meets on Thursday, the business including the following:

Regulations under Section 3 of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871 and 1913.

First reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents to defray the

Charges of the year 1917.

First reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

First reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to repeal the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917.

First reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

First reading of a Bill initiated An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888.

the British Empire. He urged a beginning being made now.

(Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, mentioned that 44

years ago, when he was curate of Dartford, he and a number of

persons got into touch with men

like Maudella, Broadhurst, Bart,

and others in trying to get people

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Inaba Maru" 12,500 "Iyo Maru" 12,330	SAT., 17th (A.M. at 11 a.m.) WED., 4th (Sept. at 11 a.m.) (SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.) (SAT., 14th (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" 13,500 "Nikko Maru" 9,500	(SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.) (SAT., 14th (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
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NOTICES

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EXPRESS

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To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

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SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHAHOI SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
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ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLOCHY.

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JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
furnished joint-service of the

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO ORANIE 8,000 23rd Aug. 1918.
WILLIS 8,000 14th Sept. 1918.
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These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

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Agents.
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Level of water in reservoirs in Hill District (N.W. of Kowloon) on Aug. 1, 1918.

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WAR AND DIPLOMACY.

Speech by Mr. Thomas, M.P.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railways, speaking recently at Edinburgh, said there were certain characteristics which had gone a long way to weaken our position both at home and abroad. The efforts of this country were unfairly represented.

"The slander and libels upon our public men," he continued, "have reached a stage where Labour must in defence of its own position express an opinion. There are many of us who believe that our movement is destined to play a great part in the world's future, but in the great fight to secure that position we must recognise that our weapons should be clean, that slander, misrepresentation, and intrigue must never be made a substitute for fair and legitimate criticism, and that public men and public life must be protected from those whose methods are as mean as they are ineffective and shallow." (Cheers) The unfortunate tendency to belittle the great contribution this country had made in the war had, in his judgment, produced most unfortunate results. The position at this moment was undoubtedly very serious, but a frank recognition of the facts would help rather than hinder. It was a commonplace to say that everybody wanted peace, but we wanted something more than peace, namely security for the future. Those who were shouting for war when others were doing the fighting, and now squirmed when asked to play their part, did not represent the backbone of the country.

Our cause was what it was four years ago—not territory, not conquest, but the destruction of militarism, more necessary to-day than ever. It was for that reason that he favoured the Stockholm Conference. It was for that reason he still thought that Labour must fight and must insist upon meeting the workers of the world face to face. This was the only way of ensuring an open peace. If such revelations as the Emperor Carl's letter and the movements of statesmen such as General Smuts meant negotiation with the enemy, that right must not be denied to the workers. Although the responsibility for making peace must always rest with the Government, surely any effort that would lead towards peace, instead of being regarded as a crime, should be welcomed.

It was not that Labour desired to admit the principle of German militarism. Labour believed our cause was good, and that, regardless of setbacks, it would triumph; but Labour kept in mind the fact that if the military effort could be supplemented by diplomatic effort it must be done. (Cheers.)

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Lung's Troops Flee.

A report states that most of Lung's soldiers have fled from Kingchow. So far over 300 men with arms have been captured by the patrol boats.

Lung's Brother.

A report from Chan King-ming states that Lung Yu-kwong (brother of Lung Chai-kwong) has arrived at Foochow from Shanghai, and, after consulting with the Tuchan there, left for Kingchow. The Authority is now trying to capture him.

The Floods.

The benevolent societies have received a great many letters from the San Sui and Nan Hoi districts requesting urgent relief for the sufferers by the floods. The latest report from Wusow states that the streets near the banks are submerged in eight feet of water, and the tradesmen have to carry on their business on the first floor. Small boats are for used traffic purposes.

Collapse Precautions.

In view of the recent collapses in Hongkong, on account of the rains, the Superintendent of Police has ordered the police to report on any walls that are in a dangerous condition and he will order the same to be pulled down.

SALVING MERCHANTMEN.

Important Admiralty Work.

THE ENEMY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Critical Months.

Besides organising convoys of our mercantile marine and affording protection by means of aeroplanes, airships, torpedo-boats, destroyers, trawlers, and other auxiliary craft, the Admiralty has also played an important part in salvaging vessels which have been torpedoed and mined.

The importance of this branch of the service, undertaken by the salvage section of the Admiralty, can readily be realised from the fact that since October, 1915, some 400 ships of over 1,200 tons each have been salvaged and taken to repairing yards, where they have been refitted and put into commission. One of the latest pieces of salvage by this department was a large cargo ship which, while bringing to England food-stuffs, machinery, wool, &c., to the value of over £3,000,000, was torpedoed and sunk in some ten fathoms of water.

Thanks to the skill of the salvage experts the bulk of the cargo, with the exception of a quantity of meat, was saved. The ship was raised and taken into port, and she is now carrying on once more her useful work. It should be borne in mind that this salvage of merchantmen is carried on by the section in addition to the duties which it has to render, fortunately not frequently, to the navy itself.

The exigencies of the war brought into being the organisation of the Salvage Section at Whitehall, and it is now the largest concern of its kind in existence. The extension of the work of the section entailed the grouping together of the various salvage firms and organisations in the United Kingdom, the expansion of the mechanical appliances, and the institution of methods of salvage which before the war were matters of theory only.

It can be readily understood that salvage operations are often conducted under very hazardous conditions. A salvage ship has itself been attacked and sunk by a submarine. Work which has to be done is sometimes swept away by a single heavy sea. One of the greatest losses which the men have had to contend with has been the accumulation of gas in the holds of sunken vessels due to decomposed vegetable matter, decayed meat, &c., and our men in the course of the salvage operations have sometimes lost their lives.

In one particular case four men were overcome by gas. The gases caused by grain gave a lot of trouble, for grain develops sulphurated hydrogen, which causes semi-blindness and violent sickness and turns everything a leaden colour. A chemist has, however, made an extraordinary discovery during the war which kills immediately these gases, and we are now able to carry on the work freely as soon as the presence of the gases has been discovered and the rotting cargoes have been sprayed with the preparation.

One of the most exciting pieces of salvage work concerned a large oil tanker which caught fire after being torpedoed. The vessel blazed like a furnace, and huge clouds of benzine smoke swept the sea, making it difficult for rescue tug and salvage craft to approach the ship in order to endeavour to put out the fire. Eventually it was decided to tow her as far in shore as possible, and after successfully getting several wire hawsers on board under most trying conditions this was done. Still it was impossible to deal with the fire. As soon as the ship had reached shallow water forty shots were fired below the water-line and she sank, with the result that the flames were extinguished. The salvage section got to work, and not only raised the vessel but also succeeded in saving part of the valuable cargo.

There is no doubt that salvage operations have been undertaken, and in the majority of cases carried out successfully, that would never have been attempted in pre-war time. The increasing shortage has materially contributed to this, as greater risks have had to be taken with regard to plant and the enhanced value of ships has permitted a greater

IMPORTANT SHIPPING ACTION.

Heavy Salvage Award Reduced.

The hearing was concluded recently in the Court of Appeal, composed of Lord Justices Pickford, Banks, and Warington (sitting with nautical assessors), of the case of M. H. Bland and Co. v. Eric Sirsens Bjaagding Enterprise v. the owners of the steamship Sindora, her cargo and freight, upon the appeal of the defendants from the judgment of the President of the Probate and Admiralty Division awarding the plaintiffs £27,000 for salvage services rendered.

It appeared that the first plaintiffs, M. H. Bland and Co., are an English company, and the second defendants a Danish company, and that they work in conjunction together in performing salvage operations at Gibraltar. The passenger liner Sindora, of over 5,000 tons, laden with a valuable cargo, was in March, 1917, stranded at Punta Mala, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she sustained considerable damage. She went ashore in very heavy weather, sustaining considerable damage. When the weather had moderated the plaintiff went to her assistance, and by means of patching, pumping, and the lightening of the ship ultimately got her off. The salvors employed a number of tugs, lighters, and men in the course of the operations, which lasted from the morning of March 7th until the evening of March 23rd, 1917. The value of the salvaged property was £364,380, and that of the salvaging plant employed £210,500. As before stated, the President in the court below awarded the plaintiff £27,000, and from this decision the defendants now appealed upon the ground that this amount was grossly excessive.

Mr. Batason, K.C., and Mr. Duncas (instructed by Messrs. Walton and Co., Leadenhall-street, London) appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Leing, K.C., and Mr. Noad (instructed by Messrs. Wm. A. Ormsby and Son, Leadenhall-street, London) for the respondents.

Lord Justice Pickford, in the course of his judgment, allowing the appeal, said the appeal was from a decision of the President awarding a sum of salvage of £27,000. The value of the salvaged property was very large, of course.

Mr. Austin-Cartmell said he should think they would lapse automatically, but the insurance offices were anxious to do what was right, and he thought they could be revived afterwards on payment of the amounts.

His Lordship suggested that when the Order was made vesting the enemy shares the policies should also be vested in the Custodian.

Mr. Austin-Cartmell agreed, and said there was a large surplus. The amount of £12,500 had been paid to the Public Trustee, who already had £1,700 in hand.

Mr. Frank Evans said Mr. Rouse's affidavit was very much on the lines of similar affidavits he had sworn. It was necessary for him to enter an opposition, in order that after the war his position as a director may be properly protected.

His Lordship said he thought this was very proper case in which to make an order for winding up the company, and made the order accordingly.

Mr. Frank Evans said his client, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, an Annamite woman summoned another Annamite woman and her husband for assault. Complainant in giving evidence said that the defendants owed her \$2, and when she went there to get payment they assaulted her. Both defendants denied this charge, and said that it was a case of mistaken identity. Sergeant W. L. Chavellier acted as interpreter, because complainant spoke French, and there was some difficulty experienced on both sides in understanding one another. His Worship fined defendants \$1 each, and bound both complainants over in personal bonds of \$100 for six months.

From one of Shanghai's weeklies:—"The planted epigram, the smoothly-spoken met the elegant cult, the forced beauty, the double entendre, cast in a velvet of cynicism had permeated the drawing rooms of only too many of our homes and attacked all that was good and beautiful and true." Pemberton Billing is the cause of all this, but the writer proceeds to gild the bitter pill: "I cannot stir the individual writer, for likely as not he may have been quite unfortunately controlled by the most adverse circumstances; I am permitted, however, to write his work if that work is both dangerous and corrupt."

On view from Friday the 17th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

SEAPLANES IN NORTH SEA.

Exploits by British Airmen.

From recent details to hand of the aerial activity in the North Sea it appears that these encounters have been of a most exciting character, and that our airmen have more than held their own, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

On the afternoon of June 4 five British seaplanes set out from an east coast base for patrol purposes, and for three hours failed to encounter any hostile craft.

Some distance off Terschelling one of the seaplanes was forced to descend to the water owing to a broken petrol pipe. Half an hour later ten hostile seaplanes were seen coming in the direction of our craft, which immediately went forward to give action. A sharp fight ensued between our four machines and the ten enemy craft, in which two enemy seaplanes were riddled with shot and crashed into the sea, one bursting into flames just before it reached the water. A British seaplane was damaged, and eventually landed in Friesland.

During the fight two hostile seaplanes were detached from the main body, and an exciting duel followed, in the course of which one of our assistant pilots was shot through the head and died instantaneously. The pilot nose-dived immediately, and put up a running fight from the stern with seven machines, and eventually succeeded in forcing them to break off the pursuit. While he was climbing again to pick up the other British machines the petrol pipe on this seaplane also broke, necessitating a landing when ten miles off the Dutch coast. Thanks to the facility in effecting the repair by the engineer air mechanic, the seaplane was able to resume its flight within ten minutes, and joined two of the other British seaplanes.

A further search for the enemy proved fruitless, and our craft then returned to their base. It subsequently transpired that the British machine which had had a breakdown two hours before the battle was destroyed by its own crew after it had reached Dutch waters, and that the crew swam ashore. The crews of both British seaplanes are now interned in Holland.

TYphoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

11.45 a.m. August 14.—Typhoon in about 118 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

The signal denoting a typhoon to the east of the Colony has been up all day. The Observatory reports that at 8 a.m. to-day the typhoon was about 100 miles W. S. W. of the Patush Shoal and was probably moving slowly west or west-north-west. Cyclonic gales are forecasted for Hongkong and district.

Mr. Frank Evans said his client, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, an Annamite woman summoned another Annamite woman and her husband for assault. Complainant in giving evidence said that the defendants owed her \$2, and when she went there to get payment they assaulted her. Both defendants denied this charge, and said that it was a case of mistaken identity. Sergeant W. L. Chavellier acted as interpreter, because complainant spoke French, and there was some difficulty experienced on both sides in understanding one another. His Worship fined defendants \$1 each, and bound both complainants over in personal bonds of \$100 for six months.

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SUGAR BROKING FIRM WOUND UP.

C. Happach and Co., Ltd.

In the Chancery Division recently, the Board of Trade petitioned under the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, before Mr. Justice Younger, for the winding up of the company of C. Happach and Co., Ltd., sugar brokers, the business having already been wound up under their order. Mr. Rouse, a substitute director of the company, appeared in opposition.

Mr. Austin-Cartmell gave evidence to the effect that on July 29, he received from Chinese detective No. 185 one knife, one jacket and one pair of trousers. There was human blood on these articles.

Sgt. "Kid" Marrott, of the Naval Police, gave evidence of defendant's arrest, saying that a little boy named Hassland informed him that a murder was being committed at Mrs. Bradbury's house.

Mr. Austin-Cartmell said this was the ordinary petition by the Board of Trade for the winding up of the company, the business having already been wound up under their order.

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During the fight two hostile seaplanes were detached from the main body, and an exciting duel followed, in the course of which one of our assistant pilots was shot through the head and died instantaneously. The pilot nose-dived immediately, and put up a running fight from the stern with seven machines, and eventually succeeded in forcing them to break off the pursuit. While he was climbing again to pick up the other British machines the petrol pipe on this seaplane also broke, necessitating a landing when ten miles off the Dutch coast. Thanks to the facility in effecting the repair by the engineer air mechanic, the seaplane was able to resume its flight within ten minutes, and joined two of the other British seaplanes.

A further search for the enemy proved fruitless, and our craft then returned to their base. It subsequently transpired that the British machine which had had a breakdown two hours before the battle was destroyed by its own crew after it had reached Dutch waters, and that the crew swam ashore. The crews of both British seaplanes are now interned in Holland.

His Lordship—Is there any emergency legislation with reference to life policies? What would happen to these policies if the premiums were not kept up?

Mr. Austin-Cartmell said he should think they would lapse automatically, but the insurance offices were anxious to do what was right, and he thought they could be revived afterwards on payment of the amounts.

His Lordship suggested that when the Order was made vesting the enemy shares the policies should also be vested in the Custodian.

Mr. Austin-Cartmell agreed, and said there was a large surplus. The amount of £12,500 had been paid to the Public Trustee, who already had £1,700 in hand.

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THE WANCHAN MURDER.

Cook-Boy Charged this Afternoon.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Luk Chi, a cook-boy, was charged on remand with murdering an amah employed by Mrs. B. W. Bradbury. Inspector Sim prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Mr. H. Macfarlane gave evidence to the effect that on July 29, he received from Chinese detective No. 185 one knife, one jacket and one pair of trousers. There was human blood on these articles.

Sgt. "Kid" Marrott, of the Naval Police, gave evidence of defendant's arrest, saying that a little boy named Hassland informed him that a murder was being committed at Mrs. Bradbury's house.

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Mr. Austin-Cartmell said this was the ordinary petition by the Board of Trade for the winding up of the company, the business having already been wound up under their order.

During the fight two hostile seaplanes were detached from the main body, and an exciting duel followed, in the course of which one of our assistant pilots was shot through the head and died instantaneously. The pilot nose-dived immediately, and put up a running fight from the stern with seven machines, and eventually succeeded in forcing them to break off the pursuit. While he was climbing again to pick up the other British machines the petrol pipe on this seaplane also broke, necessitating a landing when ten miles off the Dutch coast. Thanks to the facility in effecting the repair by the engineer air mechanic, the seaplane was able to resume its flight within ten minutes, and joined two of the other British seaplanes.

A further search for the enemy proved fruitless, and our craft then returned to their base. It subsequently transpired that the British machine which had had a breakdown two hours before the battle was destroyed by its own crew after it had reached Dutch waters, and that the crew swam ashore. The crews of both British seaplanes are now interned in Holland.

His Lordship—Is there any emergency legislation with reference to life policies? What would happen to these policies if the premiums were not kept up?

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ota.	Food
Beef Sirloin—Mei Long Pa	lb. 24	
" Prime Cut	24	
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24	肉牛
" Roast—Shin	24	肉牛腿
" Breast—Ngau Nam	20	肉牛
" Soup—Tong Yuk	20	肉汤
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24	肉牛
" de—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30	肉牛
" Samoage—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26	肉牛
Bullock's Brains—No.	per set 10	肉牛
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	肉牛
" corned, Ham Ngau Li	80	肉牛
" Head—Ngau Tau	1.00	肉牛
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 13	肉牛
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	肉牛
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10	肉牛
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10	肉牛
" Tail—Ngau Mei	20	肉牛
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	肉牛
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	肉牛
Calved Head & Feet, Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set 31.00	肉牛
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 28	肉牛
" Leg—Young Pei	28	肉牛
" Shoulder—Young Shan	26	肉牛
" Saddle—Young On Yik	29	肉牛
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	4	肉牛
" Brains—Chu No	per set 3	肉牛
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14	肉牛
" Eye—Chu Chap	20	肉牛
" Head—Chu Tau	18	肉牛
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 10	肉牛
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10	肉牛
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30	肉牛
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24	肉牛
" Leg—Chu Pei	28	肉牛
" Liver—Chu Lai	28	肉牛
" Fat or Lard—Oho Yau	21	肉牛
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 65	肉牛
" Heart—Young Sam	each 9	肉牛
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	13	肉牛
" Liver—Young Kon	lb. 28	肉牛
Stocking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsei	—	肉牛
Swat, Eat—Shang Ngau Yau	21	肉牛
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26	肉牛
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20	肉牛
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	肉牛

WISH!

SEA-FISH

	Ota.	Food
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26	魚類
Bream—Pin Yu	18	魚類
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18	魚類
Carp, Li Yu	22	魚類
Catfish—Chik Yu	14	魚類
Codfish—Mun Yu	16	魚類
Crabs—Hai	16	魚類
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	魚類
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32	魚類
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10	魚類
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10	魚類
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14	魚類
" Freshwater—Tam Sui Yu	18	魚類
" Yellow—Wong Sin	34	魚類
Frogs—Tin Kai	36	魚類
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44	魚類
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17	魚類
Herrings—Tso Pak	22	魚類
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	魚類
Lebrus—Wong Fa Yu	20	魚類
Loach—Wu Yu	26	魚類
Lobster—Long Ha	29	魚類
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22	魚類
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34	魚類
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	魚類
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	魚類
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	魚類
Perch—Tau Lo	18	魚類
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	18	魚類
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	魚類
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28	魚類
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32	魚類
Prawns—Ming Ha	34	魚類
Ray—Fei Pa Shu	10	魚類
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kau	15	魚類
Rosch—Chun Yu	14	魚類
Salmon—Ma Yau	32	魚類
Shark—Sha Yu	8	魚類
Skate—Po Yu	8	魚類
Shrimps—Ha...	25	魚類
Snapper—Lap Yu	28	魚類
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	28	魚類
Tenchi—Wan Yu	18	魚類
Turbo—Cho How Yu	18	魚類
Turtle, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80	魚類

FRUITS.

FRUITS

	Ota.	Food
Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18	苹果
" Chefoo—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18	苹果
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin	—	香蕉
" (buds), Macao—San Heung Chin	5	香蕉
Chestnut, Chinese—Fong Lat	—	栗子
Carambola—Young Te	11	星果
Coconuts—Ye Tee	each 10	椰子
Grapes—Po Tai Tee	lb. 28	葡萄
Lemons—China—Ling Mung	8	柠檬
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7	柠檬
Lichens Dried, (small stones)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28	海藻
" Fresh	—	海藻
Oranges (Canton) (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—	橘子
" Sweet	—	橘子
Pears (American)—Kun San Shoot Lay	—	梨
" (Canton), Cookin—Sha Li	10	梨
Pearms—Fa Shang	10	梨
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tee	12	柿子

VEGETABLES, &c.

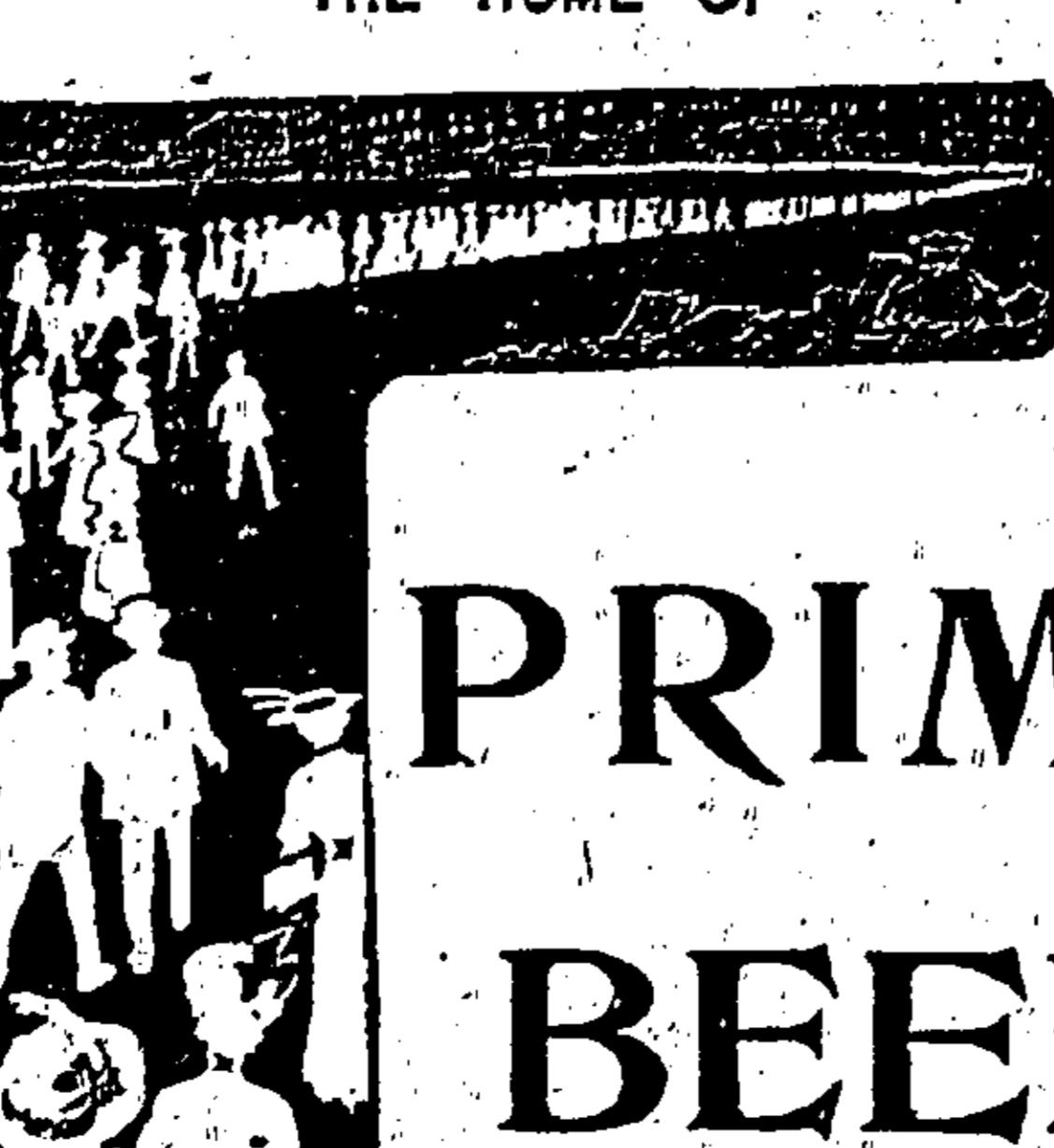
VEGETABLES, &c.

	Food
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mooi Pin Tau	—
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb. 4
" Sprout—Ngai Tsai	9
" Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
" Red—Hung Ke	5
" Shanghai—Ye Tsai	18
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	—
Carrots—Kam Shan	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	9
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	25
" Red—Hung Tsai Chiu	12
" Green—Ching Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tsai Keung	8
" Old—Lo Keung	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 8
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 5
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsai Kui	36
Musk Melon, Amer—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Okro—	lb. 10
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	8
" Green—Shang Chong	5
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chang Tau	8
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb. 81.20
Green Peas—Ching Tsai	lb. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	—
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
" Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	—
Sage—Tee So	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	7
Spinach—Yin Tsai	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tsai	4
Turnip Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Teung Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	5
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	18
Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Tau	—
Plantain—Tai Chin	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 11
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 14
" Green—Sang Hop To	—
Water Melon—(Am) Kom San Sui Kwa	each

POULTRY.

POULTRY.

	Ota.	Food
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30	鸡
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	30	鸡
" Large	36	鸡
Ducks—Ap	24	鸭
Doves—Pan Kau	18	鸽
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	蛋
" (fresh)	24	蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35	鸡
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36	鸡
Geese—Ngo	25	鹅
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30	鸽
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24	鸽
Turkeys, Cock—Fa Kai Kung	each 22	火鸡
" Hen—Na	lb. 60	火鸡
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—	雉
Quail—Om Chan	—	鹌鹑
Partridges—Che Ku	—	鹌鹑



STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

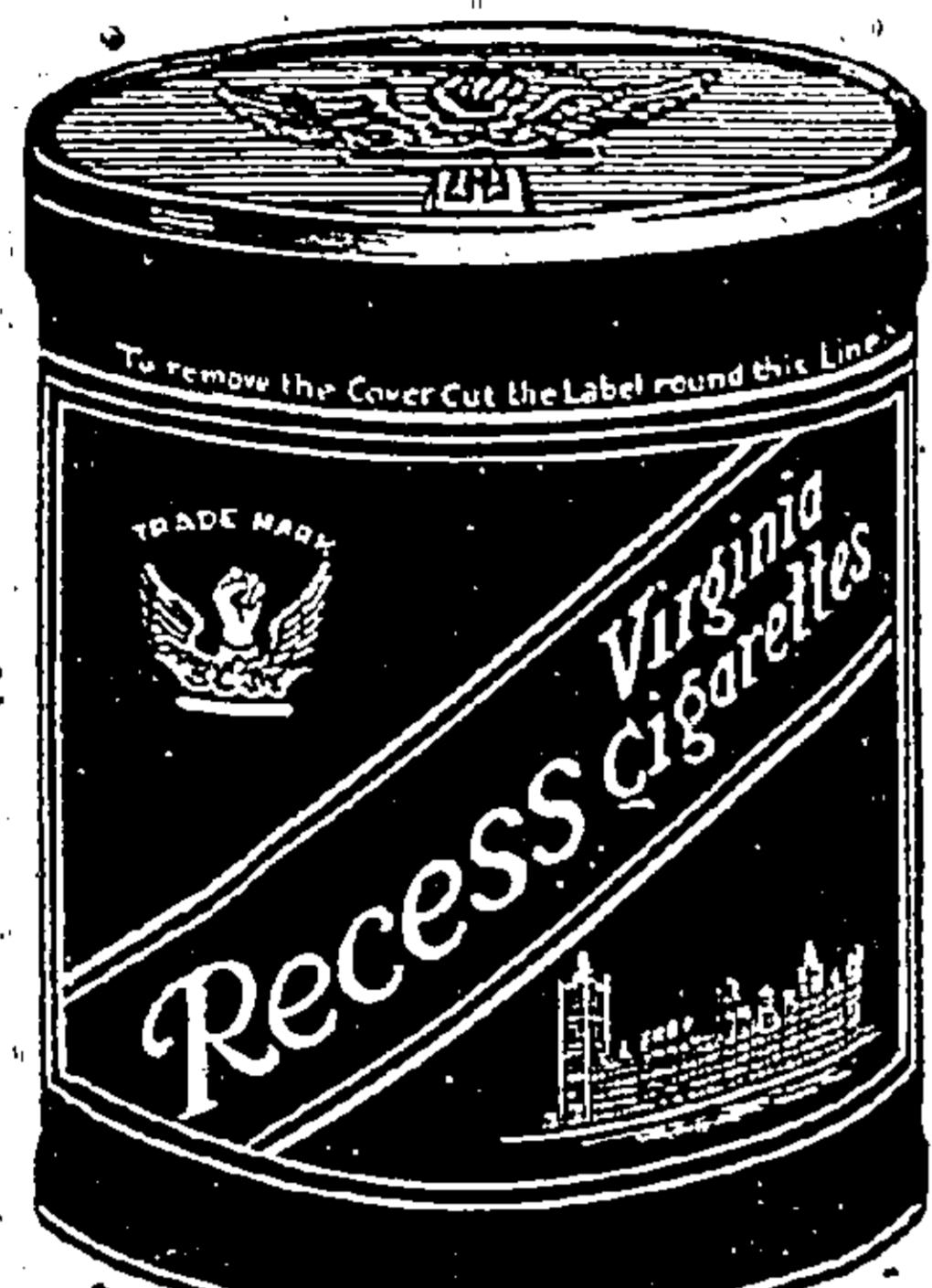
MANCHURIAN MINERALS.

New mining activities in South Manchuria are stated to be quite noteworthy on account of their scale and the output. Near the old battlefield of Tashihchia a big magnetite vein has been struck by Japanese prospectors and for its exploitation a company with a capital of Y. 3,000,000 is being floated. In this new undertaking, says the *Japan Advertiser*, many big business firms are interested and with their backing the new company can start a mill near Tokyo and a factory at Tairen where magnetite worked can be employed in turning out Portland cement, fire-proof brick, and other articles. According to a report from Tairen this vein is one of the best in the world in respect of the quality and quantity of ore obtained. The enterprise to work the iron mine at Ashihien is actively pushed on according to another report. A

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THE BRUTAL AUSTRIANS.

Treatment of British, Mercantile
Marines.

The experiences of a British
captain show that the Austrians
in treatment of our Mercantile
Marines is no better than that
which our men have received
at the hands of the Germans.

The captain's vessel while
homeward bound was torpedoed
without warning early one
April morning last year off
the Italian coast by a German
submarine. The third engineer
and two firemen, all British
vessels. All my papers were taken
from me at Cattaro. Those masters
and Officers who had the mis-
fortune to be sunk in the
Mediterranean will never
forget the brutal treatment
to which we were sub-
jected by the Austrians, being
hungered and degraded until
we got out of the country. An
improvement took place in Ger-
many as far as treatment was
concerned. We all had to go
through the same treatment until
our food parcels came from home.
I was sent days in the train from
Cattaro to Orefeld, and given
two loaves of black bread for the
journey, one of which I used as a
pillow - whilst lying in the corridor
of the train for three days and
nights out of the seven."

The captain adds: "My happy
relief from Germany was quite
unexpected for, considering there
were 105 officers in camp, only
eight of us were permitted to have
our freedom. Some of the officers
left hand are well on to twenty
years of age. Of our comrades
remaining some are in a very bad
way. Hundreds of prisoners in
Germany will take years to be the
most reasonable persons they
were before the war."

In the course of a statement
which he has made since his
internment in Holland he says:
"Considering that my vessel was
sunk in the dark we were very
fortunate in losing only three
men. The commander of the
submarine told me when I got on
board that he saw my vessel about
eight miles off in the moonlight.
About an hour later, when the
moon went down, he waited for
us to come along and, as he said,
did the job easily. He also said
he sank another steamer four
hours before he saw me, and that she foundered at

once, all hands being drowned.
Three hours after I was taken
prisoner we came up with four
other submarines lying together
exchanging provisions. I was on
board the submarine thirteen
days, and the only time we got
anything to eat was when we
sank a ship and had time to go on
board and pirate her. I don't
think there were ever such pirates
as the German submarine. We
were hunted both by ships above
and under water."

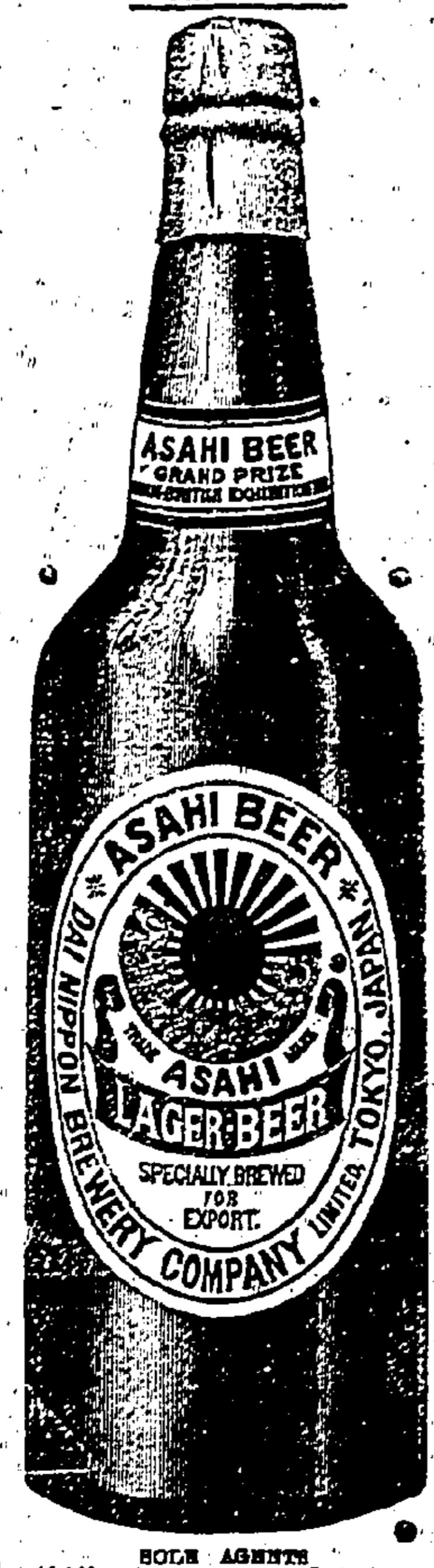
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NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



BOTTLE AGENTS
(Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 2206 & 126)

A Worthy Scheme.
B. & C. Co. - adopted
the scheme for building 2000
houses in five garden suburbs
and have instructed the firm
to report on the probable
cost of 8000 additional houses.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.
Telegraphic communication with Wag-
ian, nighthouse is interrupted.

The charge for customs duty on type samples, unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except pe fumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/-d and 1/-d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Nagasaki).

The parcel post service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Mongolia and East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Adria, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The parcel post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Abwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st May 1918, the Post Office Japan will collect a carriage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The parcel post service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khais, Amara, Bagdad, Bursa, Cape Town, Kuta, Nasiriyah, Qais-Saleh, Suleh-Shayukh and Zibar in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Abwas or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.30
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—15th Aug., 8 a.m.

Holbow and Haiphong—15th Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—15th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug., 1 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—15th Aug., 3 p.m.

Haiphong, Saigon, S'pore, Bangkok, Ceylon, Indra-Bhanshakhd, Europe via S'pore—15th Aug., 4.30 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Philippines Islands—16th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—16th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Cans, &c, Honolulu, United States, Central & S. America

& Europe via San Francisco—18th Aug., Registration 9 a.m.

Letters 9 a.m.

Philippines Islands—16th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—16th Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—20th Aug., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

THURSDAY, 22nd August.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe via S'pore—16th Aug., 2 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday 21st August, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—21st Aug., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 23rd August.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe via S'pore—16th Aug., 2 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

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